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L. Y. BALLENTINE, *Commissioner*

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NORTH CAROLINA
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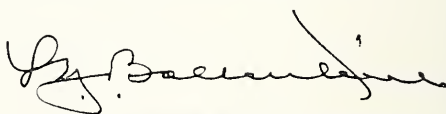
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FOREWORD

This seventh annual issue of the TOBACCO REPORT has been compiled and prepared by W. P. Hedrick and J. H. Cyrus, tobacco specialists with the Division of Markets, in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Agriculture under the Research and Marketing Act.

Credit for statistical data contained herein is due the Cooperative Crop Reporting Service of the North Carolina and United States Departments of Agriculture, and the Tobacco Branch of the U.S.D.A. Agricultural Marketing Service.

This issue of THE BULLETIN is dedicated to the Flue-cured Tobacco Cooperative Stabilization Corporation. During its ten years of operation the Corporation has handled almost one and one-half billion pounds of tobacco, and returned to its 540,000 members more than \$13,000,000.



Commissioner of Agriculture.

For free distribution by the Tobacco Section, Markets Division,
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Flue-Cured Tobacco Outlook

In appraising the 1956 outlook for flue-cured tobacco one should consider a number of important factors, including:

1. The record-breaking 1955 crop of 1,504 million pounds.
2. An increase in the available supply of flue-cured leaf to a total of 3,560 million pounds. This figure is arrived at by adding the new crop to the July 1 carryover of 2,056 million pounds.
3. The introduction and wide acceptance in recent years of new high-yielding flue-cured varieties, climaxed by a high-level yield last season of 1,517 pounds an acre. This was 20 per cent above the 1954 average yield.
4. Uncertainty about economic factors, both domestic and foreign, which greatly influence the demand for tobacco.

Prospective Stocks

The 1956 acreage allotment, announced last July 1 by the Secretary of Agriculture at 889,000 acres, reflects a 12 per cent cut from the 1,007,-100 acres allotted in 1955. If this year's yield approximates 1,450 pounds an acre, which allows for a decline of 67 pounds from last season's average, we can look for a crop of about 1,290 million pounds. Add this to an anticipated carryover next July 1 of 2,280 million pounds and we arrive at an available supply of 3,570 million pounds, which is slightly above the 1955 level.

Concern over the increasing stocks of tobacco was manifested at a meeting in Raleigh on December 19 of a committee of 15 representatives of various segments of the tobacco industry in the five-state flue-cured region. After reviewing the situation the committee, which was entirely unofficial, decided to ask the United States Congress to enact legislation permitting flue-cured growers to vote again on production quotas, this time with a proposal for a 20 per cent reduction in 1956 instead of the 12 per cent cut approved in a referendum held last July 23.

A bill to this effect was introduced in Congress and later was recommended by the Secretary of Agriculture; but the legislation was killed in the House Committee on Agriculture after a public hearing in Nashville, N. C., on February 10. The committee took the position that it was too late to press the new legislation and set up machinery for another referendum. It also stated in a resolution that "the possible risk of over-

production with the present quota is not as impelling as the certainty of the distress that will follow from an additional cut in acreage at this date."

Stabilization Holdings

The Flue-Cured Tobacco Cooperative Stabilization Corporation ended the 1955 season with the largest carryover of stocks since its beginning. It had on hand 544 million pounds, including 246 million pounds from the 1951-1954 crops, plus 298 million pounds from the 1955 crop. Considerable interest in these stocks was manifested by the trade early in January and the Stabilization Corporation sold its entire carryover from the 1951 crop. This and additional sales made in January brought Stabilization stocks down to 426 million pounds by February 1.

Upward Trend in Yields

Average yields per acre of flue-cured tobacco have increased more or less steadily for the last ten years. This upward trend is attributed to better farming practices, increased use of fertilizer, and improved varieties of disease-resistant seed. Further gains are in prospect and the ultimate limit on flue-cured tobacco yields is yet to be determined.

Weather, of course, will continue to be a controlling factor on yields and total production; but its influence will diminish as the use of irrigation is extended among tobacco growers. Only about five per cent of the crop is presently irrigated.

A recent survey indicated that about 40 per cent of this year's flue-cured acreage will be planted with high-yielding varieties. This, together with a favorable growing season, could mean total production equal to



Tobacco hogsheads open for inspection by export leaf buyers.



Delivery end of a battery of re-drying machines in a cigarette factory.

or in excess of last year's bumper crop. There is small likelihood, however, of a repetition of last year's ideal tobacco weather, and the yield probably will fall below the 1955 level of 1,517 pounds an acre.

Domestic Use and Exports

Even so, growers cannot escape a certain amount of uncertainty about the future buying patterns of our domestic and foreign buyers. Until very recently there was little competition between the purchasers of tobacco for the domestic market and purchasers of tobacco for the export trade. Each found the type of tobacco his buyers wanted on the warehouse floor. The domestic companies bought the thin bodied, mild tobacco for regular size cigarettes. The foreign buyers bought the heavier bodied, stronger types for the export trade. The export market has for many years taken types of tobacco not popular domestically for smoking purposes.

The health scare of 1953 has caused an increase in the use of filter-tip cigarettes, until at present 20 per cent of all manufactured cigarettes are filter tips. This sudden change in consumer buying habits found domestic manufacturers purchasing grades of tobacco heretofore ignored, especially the heavier bodied tobacco, because these grades retain flavor better than thin tobacco when used with a filter tip.

Such shifts in the purchasing pattern of the buying companies complicate the gauging by the growers of what varieties of leaf to plant. The changes also complicate the grade-price structure on the warehouse floor and tend to increase the price of medium price grades, which are normally bought for the export markets. This may well be the time to re-evaluate quality and price supports of the various grades so that farmers can bet-

ter decide on the varieties to plant that will meet the present day consumer demands.

While price is not the controlling factor in our export tobacco trade, it is important. There has been considerable expansion in growing tobacco abroad in the past few years which means our growers are facing increasing competition in foreign markets. We must produce the kind and quality of leaf that will be saleable both at home and abroad.

Looking ahead into 1956, we can again expect high yields per acre, leading to a carryover of stocks on hand July 1st of about 2,280 million pounds. Domestic use of principal cigarette tobaccos—flue-cured and burley—is expected to continue to be larger due to the steady increase in the consumption of cigarettes. Exports should be somewhat higher or the largest since the early post-war period. Supplies of flue-cured will remain very large in relation to prospective disappearance.

As quotas are in effect, prices will be supported at 90 per cent of parity; however, the support price will be slightly below the 48.3 cents per pound in effect for the 1955 crop.

North Carolina Flue-Cured Crop-1919-1955*

Year	No. Acres	Yield Per Acre (Pounds)	Production (1,000 lbs.)	Value (1,000 Dollars)	Average Price
1919	521,500	612	319,276	\$157,340	\$49.30
1920	621,900	681	423,703	88,271	20.80
1921	414,900	594	246,540	60,402	24.50
1922	444,000	611	271,170	74,572	27.50
1923	544,300	728	396,354	81,998	20.70
1924	473,500	585	276,819	62,597	22.60
1925	536,200	696	373,352	83,756	22.40
1926	546,700	692	378,274	96,762	25.60
1927	639,600	755	482,982	100,414	20.80
1928	712,400	692	493,132	93,450	19.00
1929	729,300	665	484,630	89,470	18.50
1930	768,000	757	581,200	74,733	12.90
1931	688,500	692	476,382	42,024	8.80
1932	462,500	624	288,750	34,949	12.10
1933	667,800	794	530,133	85,530	16.10
1934	486,500	847	412,055	117,999	28.60
1935	612,500	635	572,625	116,418	20.30
1936	591,000	765	451,975	101,856	22.50
1937	675,000	883	595,815	143,058	24.00
1938	603,500	844	509,470	115,428	22.70
1939	843,000	964	812,540	123,893	15.20
1940	498,000	1,038	516,835	85,792	16.60
1941	488,000	928	452,825	132,291	29.20
1942	539,000	1,052	566,810	221,538	39.10
1943	580,000	935	542,200	219,074	40.40
1944	684,000	1,077	736,990	317,628	43.10
1945	722,000	1,100	794,310	349,148	44.00
1946	802,000	1,138	912,970	451,639	49.50
1947	783,000	1,139	892,205	374,513	42.00
1948	594,000	1,239	739,380	368,040	49.80
1949	621,000	1,178	731,530	352,685	48.20
1950	640,000	1,341	858,140	477,508	55.60
1951	735,000	1,331	978,375	523,358	53.50
1952	735,000	1,222	898,090	448,582	49.90
1953	674,000	1,235	832,305	447,076	53.70
1954	686,000	1,204	889,490	483,003	54.30
1955**	653,000	1,525	996,125	529,831	53.20

* Source: N. C. and U. S. D. A. Crop Reporting Service

** Preliminary for 1955

North Carolina Burley Crops-1928-1955*

Year	No. Acres	Yield Per Acre (Pounds)	Production (1,000 lbs.)	Value (1,000 Dollars)	Average Price
1928	3,600	650	2,340	\$ 690	\$29.50
1929	5,500	730	4,015	863	21.50
1930	7,200	750	5,400	853	15.80
1931	7,100	710	5,041	464	9.20
1932	6,500	735	4,778	726	15.20
1933	9,200	785	7,222	715	9.90
1934	5,500	870	4,785	809	17.50
1935	5,200	925	4,810	1,025	21.30
1936	6,000	900	5,400	2,095	38.80
1937	9,000	975	8,775	1,787	21.40
1938	8,600	900	7,740	1,308	16.90
1939	8,100	1,070	8,667	1,447	16.70
1940	6,500	1,050	6,825	1,242	18.20
1941	6,200	1,075	6,665	2,093	31.40
1942	6,600	1,150	7,590	3,211	42.30
1943	8,500	1,225	10,412	5,102	49.00
1944	12,000	1,390	16,680	8,157	48.90
1945	13,000	1,500	19,500	7,568	38.30
1946	9,800	1,475	14,455	5,999	41.50
1947	9,600	1,560	14,976	6,335	42.30
1948	10,300	1,680	17,304	8,012	46.30
1949	10,800	1,440	15,552	6,750	43.40
1950	10,500	1,700	17,850	9,175	51.40
1951	12,200	1,750	21,350	11,572	54.20
1952	12,000	1,680	20,160	9,818	48.70
1953	11,400	1,800	20,520	11,019	53.70
1954	12,700	1,920	24,384	12,680	52.00
1955	9,800	2,000**	19,600**	11,172**	57.00**

* Source: N. C. and U. S. D. A. Crop Reporting Service

** Estimate of Division of Markets based on producers' sales

N. C. Flue-Cured Tobacco Allotments-1956*

County	No. Farms	Acres	Rank
Alamance	1,414	5,865.65	36
Alexander	980	1,729.66	50
Anson	271	492.36	61
Beaufort	2,683	11,862.70	21
Bertie	1,877	7,070.84	32
Bladen	3,731	9,227.56	28
Brunswick	1,916	4,086.27	42
Cabarrus	1	0.40	71
Caldwell	270	593.43	59
Camden	2	5.82	66
Carteret	433	1,675.90	51
Caswell	1,953	11,374.50	23
Catawba	4	6.60	65
Chatham	1,140	3,648.48	46
Chowan	199	676.71	58
Cleveland	5	0.94	69
Columbus	5,668	20,351.85	7
Craven	1,906	10,554.37	24
Cumberland	2,563	6,500.31	34
Dare	1	0.09	72
Davidson	1,738	4,077.84	43
Davie	856	1,480.81	53
Duplin	5,098	19,237.47	8
Durham	1,057	4,829.83	39
Edgecombe	1,647	14,225.30	16
Forsyth	2,212	6,145.06	35
Franklin	2,942	14,183.88	18
Gaston	2	5.73	67
Gates	135	332.69	62
Granville	2,165	16,498.72	13
Greene	1,252	14,901.19	15
Guilford	3,193	11,405.44	22
Halifax	2,384	7,295.95	31
Harnett	4,011	18,034.73	10
Hertford	1,078	4,010.10	45
Hoke	1,051	3,535.65	47
Iredell	816	1,515.30	52

* Source: U. S. Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation

N. C. Flue-Cured Tobacco Allotments—1956—Cont'd.

County	No. Farms	Acres	Rank
Johnston	6,109	28,001.31	2
Jones	968	6,701.77	33
Lee	1,372	5,078.46	38
Lenoir	1,984	17,292.31	12
Martin	1,699	10,493.98	25
Mecklenburg	2	0.78	70
Montgomery	437	1,199.85	56
Moore	1,607	5,721.87	37
Nash	3,103	22,475.92	5
New Hanover	93	266.92	63
Northampton	222	589.12	60
Onslow	1,951	7,745.53	29
Orange	937	4,106.29	41
Pamlico	450	1,355.91	55
Pender	1,840	4,031.76	44
Person	1,812	11,905.36	20
Pitt	2,771	31,350.91	1
Randolph	1,622	4,106.56	40
Richmond	1,095	2,586.75	48
Robeson	5,224	25,629.48	3
Rockingham	3,086	16,162.15	14
Rowan	47	60.35	64
Sampson	5,970	18,876.85	9
Scotland	524	1,434.22	54
Stokes	2,804	14,192.88	17
Surry	3,247	13,547.02	19
Tyrrell	2	2.38	68
Vance	1,520	9,987.96	26
Wake	4,059	24,102.88	4
Warren	2,069	7,640.14	30
Washington	303	1,186.93	57
Wayne	3,164	17,973.78	11
Wilkes	1,006	1,914.42	49
Wilson	2,248	20,793.49	6
Yadkin	2,771	9,978.08	27
TOTALS	126,772	585,934.50	1-72

N. C. Burley Tobacco Allotments—1956*

County	No. Farms	Acres**	Rank
Alexander	469	198.25	9
Ashe	2,416	993.30	5
Avery	246	102.03	11
Brunswick	1	0.10	34
Buncombe	3,061	1,438.89	2
Burke	10	3.34	22
Caldwell	25	9.54	20
Catawba	5	1.43	26
Cherokee	165	58.06	15
Clay	187	74.94	12
Cleveland	9	2.90	23
Davidson	4	1.23	27
Gaston	1	0.57	30
Graham	705	301.93	8
Granville	1	0.10	34
Haywood	1,991	995.43	4
Henderson	118	43.74	16
Iredell	4	1.70	25
Jackson	310	111.01	10
Lincoln	1	0.30	33
McDowell	86	25.14	19
Macon	213	61.02	14
Madison	2,997	2,202.19	1
Mitchell	975	460.93	7
Polk	8	2.00	24
Randolph	1	0.51	31
Rutherford	74	27.89	18
Stokes	2	0.30	32
Surry	10	0.90	29
Swain	211	63.37	13
Transylvania	67	29.05	17
Watauga	1,577	708.58	6
Wilkes	20	3.40	21
Yadkin	1	1.00	28
Yancey	1,899	996.80	3
TOTALS	17,870	8,921.87	1-34

* Source: U. S. Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation

** Burley Acreage allotments show a 15% reduction. However, there is a bill before Congress at the present time that will restore that cut if passed.

State Summary 1955-56

North Carolina flue-cured tobacco growers set new records in yield per acre, total pounds and value of their 1955 crop. However, there was a drop in the general average price paid for the crop.

The crop in many of the eastern and southeastern counties received considerable damage during the harvest season from high winds and heavy rains caused by three hurricanes that struck in this area. The excessive amount of rain throughout the eastern part of North Carolina caused much of the tobacco to become "washed-out" or to turn yellow before it had matured, giving it a pale, slick characteristic.

Producer's sales on the 44 flue-cured markets that operated in North Carolina during the 1955 season totaled 961,088,374 pounds of tobacco for a sum of \$512,108,896, giving North Carolina flue-cured tobacco growers a season average of \$53.28 per hundred. This is \$1.04 less than the 1954 average of \$54.32 that growers received for 879,783,438 pounds of tobacco, which returned them \$477,887,048. Thus, North Carolina tobacco growers sold 81,304,936 pounds more in 1955 than in 1954, and received \$34,221,848 more than the previous year.

Type 13—The North Carolina Border Belt opened for the 1955 season on August 3, with the usual eight markets operating. The 1955 crop was one of the best quality crops ever produced in that area. However, the average prices paid for about 60 per cent of the grades were lower than in 1954. The other 40 per cent of the grades averaged about the same or higher. Most losses were from \$1.00 to \$4.00 per hundred, and gains ranged from \$1.00 to \$8.00 per hundred with the largest increases showing in red and green leaf.

Producer sales for the 1955 season amounted to 168,431,765 pounds, selling for \$91,141,062, giving the Border Belt a season average of \$54.11 per hundred. In 1954 the Border Belt averaged \$54.29 per hundred for 146,374,552 pounds, which returned the growers \$79,471,644. Thus, the Border Belt growers received \$11,669,418 more in 1955 than in 1954. Final sales were held on North Carolina Border Markets on October 20, after operating for 55 sale days, compared with 63 in 1954.

Type 12—The 1955 auction sales in the Eastern Belt began on August 25, which was eight selling days later than in 1954. The Eastern markets set a new record in poundage sold, but fell short in average price and dollar value. The quality of the crop in the belt was a little below that of the previous year due to damage from high winds and excessive rains which caused some of the tobacco to become "washed-out". Price averages were lower on about 73% of the grades. Most of the decreases ranged from \$1.00 to \$4.00 per hundred, with the greatest losses occurring in primings, lower quality lugs, and thin nondescript. A few of the green grades and red leaf grades showed increases of \$1.00 to \$5.00 per hundred.

Producer sales for the season reached a record level of 497,662,500 pounds, which sold for \$263,420,886, giving a season average of only \$52.93 per hundred. This is \$2.25 below the 1954 average of \$55.28 when

growers received \$260,571,852 for 471,361,756 pounds. The sale of the 1955 crop in the Eastern belt was completed on November 23, for a season of 64 sale days. In 1954 the season extended over 79 sale days.

Type 11B—The Middle Belt held the first sales of the 1955 season on September 8, when all ten markets started operating. Sales of tobacco in the Middle Belt showed a substantial increase in volume and value compared with 1954, but the average price was only slightly higher than in 1954. Grade prices showed both gains and losses, but the increases amounted to a larger dollar value than losses. Most of the gain was from \$1.00 to \$6.00, with a few grades showing gains ranging up to \$16.50. The majority of the increases were for poor and low quality leaf, green grades, and heavy nondescript. Declines of \$1.00 to \$4.00 occurred in the better qualities of primings and thin nondescript.

Growers in this belt sold 157,913,754 pounds of tobacco during the season for a return of \$83,628,538. This gave them an average of \$52.96 per hundred, which is only slightly more than the \$52.86 average made in 1954. Growers in this belt received \$75,351,240 for 142,537,604 pounds of tobacco in 1954. All markets had closed in the Middle Belt by December 2, except Durham which held final sales on December 9, giving them a season of 64 sale days compared with 73 days in 1954.

Type 11A—The North Carolina Old Belt Markets opened for the 1955 season on September 20. The quality of offerings was the best the Old Belt has had in several years. The average prices by grades showed that there were more increases in grade prices than losses compared with the previous year, which gave the Old Belt the highest general average since 1919. The largest gains were shown in the medium and low grades of leaf, which ranged upward to \$16.00 per hundred. Losses of \$1.00 to \$2.00 per hundred occurred chiefly in the better quality grades.

North Carolina Old Belt farmers sold 137,080,355 pounds of tobacco for \$73,918,410, giving them an average of \$53.92 per hundred, which is the second highest average on record. In 1954 growers received \$62,492,313 for 119,509,526 pounds of tobacco, averaging \$52.29 per hundred. North Carolina markets held final sales on December 16, which gave them a season of 60 sale days as compared with 69 in 1954.

Type 31—The three Burley Markets in North Carolina at Asheville, Boone and West Jefferson opened for the 1955-56 season on November 29. The Boone Market started operating on a five-day week basis again this year. The quality of the 1955 crop of burley compared favorably with the 1954 crop; however, it was of a little thinner body. Prices paid for most medium to low grades of leaf and tips improved considerably, with increases ranging from \$2.00 to \$20.00 per hundred. Losses of \$1.00 to \$2.00 were shown for many flying and lug grades.

Producer sales in North Carolina reached 16,302,836 pounds, returning the growers \$9,316,363, which gave them a record high average of \$57.15 per hundred. During the 1954 season, growers received \$10,624,067 for 20,410,567 pounds, giving them a season average of \$52.05 per hundred. Final sales were held at Asheville on January 13; Boone closed on January 16, and West Jefferson closed out the 1955-56 season on January 18, 1956, for a season of 31 sale days compared with 28 days the year before.

North Carolina Tobacco Warehouse Sales Report for Season 1955-1956

1955-1956 Season				1954-1955 Season	
Producers Sales Pounds	Prod. Average Price	Resales Pounds	Gross Sales Pounds	Gross Average Price	Gross Sales Price
BORDER BELT — FLUE-CURED TYPE 13					
Chadbourn	9,935,970	\$54.32	518,036	10,454,006	\$53.85
Clarkton	9,941,661	50.82	1,386,677	11,328,338	49.49
Fair Bluff	8,841,028	54.02	582,318	9,423,346	53.28
Fairmont	46,104,871	54.99	4,796,551	50,901,422	54.17
Fayetteville	8,659,056	51.21	619,894	9,278,950	50.42
Lumberton	36,925,157	54.07	3,041,011	39,966,168	53.35
Tabor City	10,318,754	55.46	593,674	10,912,428	54.91
Whiteville	37,705,268	54.21	1,987,558	39,692,826	53.76
TOTAL	168,431,765	54.11	13,525,719	181,957,484	53.40
EASTERN BELT — FLUE-CURED TYPE 12					
Ahoskie	11,536,434	52.15	703,858	12,240,292	51.66
Clinton	11,379,985	51.85	486,226	11,866,211	51.45
Dunn	11,049,120	51.71	649,888	11,699,008	50.93
Farmville	29,311,558	52.94	1,080,050	30,391,608	52.49
Goldsboro	14,860,445	53.02	786,621	15,647,066	52.54
Greenville	73,644,996	52.69	3,879,557	77,524,553	51.96
Kinston	73,898,242	52.23	6,661,476	80,559,718	51.44
Robersonville	11,818,166	52.66	759,502	12,577,668	51.92
Rocky Mount	65,674,768	54.15	3,533,854	69,208,622	53.58
Smithfield	27,687,254	52.86	1,801,746	29,489,000	52.31
Tarboro	13,582,568	53.30	509,624	14,092,192	52.67
Wallace	15,557,420	51.55	1,181,232	16,738,652	50.52
Washington	14,420,048	52.79	492,190	14,912,238	52.40
Wendell	17,781,897	49.75	1,653,254	19,435,151	49.00
Williamston	10,841,897	52.29	308,557	11,150,454	51.96
Wilson	87,479,532	54.44	5,022,548	92,502,080	54.06
Windsor	7,192,170	40.70	7,045,000	14,000,170	59.05

MIDDLE BELT — FLUE-CURED TYPE 11B

Aberdeen	5,873,466	50.49	659,578	6,533,044	49.71	5,604,204	43.65
Carthage	5,532,116	52.49	398,094	5,930,210	51.95	4,394,424	52.44
Durham	39,710,272	53.56	3,396,800	43,107,072	52.83	40,713,054	53.62
Ellerbe	4,324,074	51.20	287,876	4,611,950	50.41	2,789,790	45.19
Fuquay-Varina	27,007,090	54.28	2,411,570	29,418,660	53.49	35,180,642	55.68
Henderson	24,469,044	53.11	1,358,392	25,827,436	52.56	21,580,762	50.39
Louisburg	8,795,638	51.35	480,024	9,275,662	50.96	8,634,818	49.81
Oxford	22,767,186	52.70	1,685,376	24,452,562	52.19	23,621,738	52.37
Sanford	8,901,671	52.38	1,328,785	10,230,456	52.04	7,705,264	53.67
Warrenton	10,533,197	51.71	519,562	11,052,759	51.35	10,378,124	47.13
TOTAL	157,913,754	52.96	12,526,057	170,439,811	52.35	160,602,820	52.30

OLD BELT — FLUE-CURED TYPE 11A

Burlington	11,223,194	54.01	1,500,258	12,723,452	53.66	9,701,016	50.56
Greensboro	9,166,134	52.58	950,232	10,116,366	51.83	9,054,948	49.96
Madison	9,487,026	53.56	1,091,570	10,578,596	53.01	9,038,864	52.91
Mebane	3,621,478	51.87	530,568	4,152,046	51.10	3,175,318	47.75
Mt. Airy	13,137,854	54.50	1,366,904	14,504,758	54.19	13,263,474	54.65
Reidsville	11,619,534	53.80	963,454	12,582,988	53.27	10,915,806	50.09
Roxboro	8,926,779	53.04	1,128,878	10,055,657	52.48	8,419,344	50.41
Stoneville	7,876,270	54.56	795,418	8,671,688	54.03	6,844,586	53.62
Winston-Salem	62,022,086	54.23	6,569,094	68,591,180	53.65	63,403,740	52.15
TOTAL	137,080,355	53.92	14,896,376	151,976,731	53.38	133,817,096	51.88
TOTAL FLUE-CURED	961,088,374	53.28	71,007,785	1,032,096,159	52.67	983,968,385	53.74

BURLEY BELT — LIGHT AIR-CURED TYPE 31

Asheville	9,171,010	57.34	1,064,868	10,235,878	57.18	13,280,851	53.08
Boone	2,499,092	56.70	340,730	2,839,822	56.35	3,722,704	48.65
West Jefferson	4,632,734	56.99	369,138	5,001,872	56.74	6,471,232	48.94
TOTAL	16,302,836	57.15	1,774,736	18,077,572	56.93	23,474,787	51.24
TOTAL ALL BELTS	977,391,210	53.35	72,782,521	1,050,173,731	52.74	1,007,443,172	53.69

Summary of Dealer and Warehouse Resales—1955-1956

Belt	Pounds	Dollars	Average Price	Percentage
Border Belt				
Dealer	5,720,556	\$ 2,280,348	\$ 39.86	3.1
Warehouse	7,805,163	3,738,652	47.90	4.3
Eastern Belt				
Dealer	11,715,891	4,339,906	37.04	2.2
Warehouse	18,343,742	8,341,242	45.47	3.5
Middle Belt				
Dealer	5,451,791	2,243,790	41.16	3.2
Warehouse	7,074,266	3,353,612	47.41	4.2
Old Belt				
Dealer	5,905,822	2,609,214	44.18	3.9
Warehouse	8,990,554	4,594,957	51.11	5.9
Burley Belt				
Dealer	517,922	276,126	53.31	1.5
Warehouse	1,256,814	698,397	55.57	7.0

Producer and Gross Sales of Flue-Cured By States—1955

State	PRODUCER SALES		GROSS SALES	
	Pounds	Average Price	Pounds	Average Price
N. C.	961,088,374	\$ 53.28	1,032,096,159	\$ 52.67
Va.	148,902,960	54.62	158,742,738	54.19
S. C.	174,737,503	54.56	189,236,627	53.92
Ga.	166,978,108	47.25	182,017,301	46.67
Fla.	26,965,944	45.93	30,463,748	45.75
TOTALS	1,478,672,889	\$ 52.75	1,592,556,573	\$ 52.15

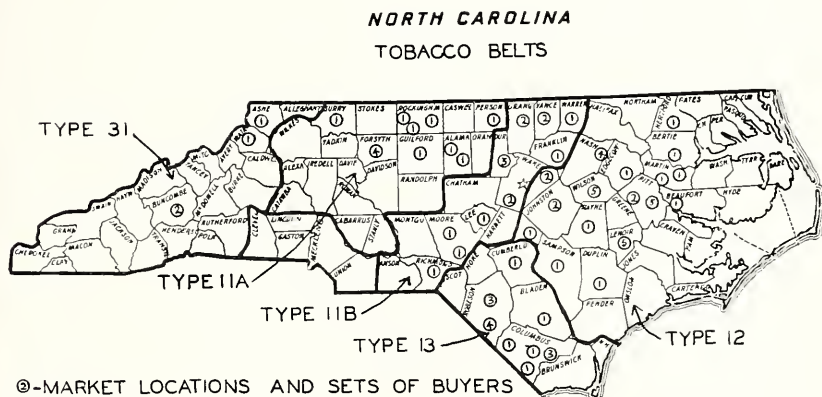
Stabilization Receipts by Belts—1955

Belt	Type	Producer Sales (Pounds)	Stabilization Receipts (lbs.)	Percentage Stab. Received
Old Belt	11A	285,983,315	30,538,591	10.7
Middle Belt	11B	157,913,754	23,077,755	14.6
Eastern Belt	12	497,662,500	123,825,266	24.9
Border Belt	13	343,169,268	89,330,875	26.0
Ga.-Fla. Belt	14	193,944,052	31,352,473	16.2
TOTALS	11-14	1,478,672,889	298,124,960	20.2

N. C. Tobacco Production and Marketing Trends

The production and marketing of tobacco in North Carolina is divided into five areas or belts according to the type of tobacco grown in each area. Flue-cured tobacco is divided into four types or belts known as the N. C. Border Belt which produces Type 13; Eastern Belt, Type 12; Middle Belt, Type 11B and the Old Belt, Type 11A. The Burley Belt produces what is known as light air-cured tobacco, Type 31.

The following chart of North Carolina shows the belt divisions according to the type market areas.* It also shows the location of markets and the number of sets of buyers on each market.



There has been a great deal of speculation during the past several years as to the shift in acreage from one belt to another and the trend in cross-belt movements in the marketing of tobacco. The broad interest in this development prompted a detailed study of the situation in each belt to determine just what is taking place.

For comparison purposes, this study was based on a nine-year period just prior to World War II, and a nine-year period following the war. The main interest in the study is to show the trend in cross-belt movement of tobacco. However, several other interesting facts are brought out in the comparative data accumulated for the two periods under consideration.

* Wake County is divided between the Eastern and Middle Belt, since Wendell is an Eastern market and Fuquay is a Middle Belt market. Harnett County is also divided between the Eastern and Middle Belt, since Dunn is an Eastern market. Production and other data for these belts are also divided according to market areas.

Old Belt

Beginning with the data on the Old Belt Type 11A, which are shown in Table I, attention is focused on the percentage in which the producer sales drop below the belt production in each of the two periods, 1931-39 and 1946-54, to determine the trend in cross-belt movement in marketing Old Belt tobacco.

Table I
Comparison of Acreage, Yield, Production and Producer Sales

Old Belt Type 11A

Year	Harvested Acreage	Yield/A	Belt Production	Producer Sales	% More or Less in Prod. Sales Compared with production
1931	138,826	609	84,654,784	82,063,370	3.1% Less
1932	101,192	569	57,559,762	51,025,490	11.3% Less
1933	127,086	696	88,504,527	69,862,038	21.1% Less
1934	102,441	772	79,097,463	54,268,650	31.3% Less
1935	127,431	888	113,313,196	80,110,971	29.3% Less
1936	128,305	751	96,391,405	62,553,162	35.1% Less
1937	136,095	825	112,340,846	70,547,175	37.2% Less
1938	128,580	851	109,498,699	70,796,427	35.3% Less
1939	167,020	844	141,088,116	93,312,733	33.9% Less
Average 1931-39	128,553	756	98,049,866	70,504,446	28.1% Less
1946	159,766	1,106	176,743,400	139,420,853	21.1% Less
1947	151,110	1,015	153,391,200	120,586,375	21.4% Less
1948	117,310	1,178	138,228,600	108,004,310	21.9% Less
1949	121,490	1,043	126,736,900	101,597,578	19.8% Less
1950	130,405	1,136	148,248,540	132,907,635	10.3% Less
1951	145,285	1,100	159,715,830	125,428,046	21.5% Less
1952	144,135	1,161	167,433,000	132,276,272	21.0% Less
1953	127,780	940	120,137,500	103,138,190	14.1% Less
1954	133,440	1,156	154,312,000	119,509,526	22.6% Less
Average 1946-54	136,737	1,092	149,438,552	120,318,754	19.5% Less

The data in Table I show that there was less difference between producer sales and belt production during the 1946-54 period than in the 1931-39 period. During the 1931-39 period producer sales averaged 28.1% less than production, and during the 1946-54 period producer sales averaged only 19.5% less than production. This gives the Old Belt a gain of 8.6% for the 1946-54 period in the ratio of producer sales to production. Thus, contrary to the belief of many people, the facts show that less Old Belt tobacco has been sold out of the belt in recent years.

Middle Belt

The situation in the Middle Belt has been exactly opposite that of the Old Belt, according to data compiled in Table II.

Table II
Comparison of Acreage, Yield, Production & Producer Sales
Middle Belt Type 11B

Year	Harvested Acreage	Yield/A	Belt Production	Producer Sales	% More or Less in Prod. Sales Compared with production
1931	100,070	697	69,964,718	87,472,911	25.0% More
1932	68,441	571	39,003,238	48,580,062	24.5% More
1933	101,143	718	72,651,422	86,052,425	18.4% More
1934	74,439	748	55,727,011	68,141,374	22.3% More
1935	97,640	881	86,022,222	107,986,245	25.5% More
1936	91,872	747	68,646,599	92,401,082	34.6% More
1937	106,539	768	81,830,848	117,506,710	43.6% More
1938	98,074	711	69,871,543	98,521,842	41.0% More
1939	139,615	834	116,422,288	148,656,379	27.7% More
Average					
1931-39	97,537	742	73,348,877	95,035,448	29.5% More
1946	127,234	1,131	143,976,755	170,371,049	18.3% More
1947	132,390	1,045	138,303,275	162,002,983	17.1% More
1948	96,422	1,207	116,423,610	140,859,623	21.0% More
1949	99,493	1,088	108,293,185	122,517,721	13.1% More
1950	105,503	1,299	137,075,804	157,641,536	15.0% More
1951	119,164	1,251	149,104,225	170,781,145	14.5% More
1952	119,857	1,145	135,296,200	158,669,839	17.3% More
1953	109,064	989	107,861,240	122,732,884	13.8% More
1954	111,580	1,003	111,944,650	142,537,604	27.3% More
Average					
1946-54	113,412	1,128	127,586,552	149,790,487	17.4% More

For many years, the warehousemen in the Middle Belt have enjoyed the position of selling more producer tobacco than was produced in the belt. However, a comparison of the belt production and producer sales in the 1931-39 period with the 1946-54 period in Table II, shows that the percentage increase in producer sales over production has dropped considerably in recent years. During the 1931-39 period the average producer sales in the Middle Belt were 29.5% more than production, and during the 1946-54 period sales dropped to 17.4% more than production, which is a loss of 12.1% for the latter period.

Eastern Belt

The Eastern Belt is the largest flue-cured belt, producing about one-half of the flue-cured tobacco grown in North Carolina. However, the producer sales in this belt usually run a little less than the production.

Table III
Comparison of Acreage, Yield, Production & Producer Sales

Eastern Belt Type 12

Year	Harvested Acreage	Yield/A	Belt Production	Producer Sales	% More or Less in Prod. Sales Compared with production
1931	379,476	726	275,681,292	261,994,153	5.0% Less
1932	214,049	759	162,583,988	153,075,055	5.8% Less
1933	381,083	812	309,478,482	287,670,707	7.0% Less
1934	263,970	859	226,729,831	220,188,887	2.9% Less
1935	328,621	944	310,405,575	289,229,158	6.8% Less
1936	307,730	751	234,119,715	216,349,626	7.6% Less
1937	368,296	933	343,651,604	294,770,036	14.2% Less
1938	311,316	848	264,126,317	245,393,218	7.1% Less
1939	424,455	1,084	460,491,770	393,520,840	14.5% Less
Average					
1931-39	330,999	857	287,474,286	262,465,742	8.7% Less
1946	419,009	1,150	481,939,845	433,756,724	10.0% Less
1947	411,500	1,205	494,760,525	449,762,491	9.1% Less
1948	308,258	1,285	395,257,090	354,486,865	10.3% Less
1949	323,017	1,245	400,249,915	363,414,192	9.2% Less
1950	327,087	1,380	450,535,656	405,056,236	10.1% Less
1951	378,546	1,435	541,130,855	486,806,521	10.0% Less
1952	379,003	1,270	479,474,800	442,271,010	7.8% Less
1953	351,656	1,360	474,171,960	432,383,188	8.8% Less
1954	364,980	1,430	502,283,250	471,361,756	6.2% Less
Average					
1946-54	362,562	1,307	469,978,211	426,588,776	9.0% Less

Table III shows that producer sales during the 1931-39 period averaged 8.7% less than production. The same table shows that there was very little change in that situation during the 1946-54 period, when producer sales averaged 9.0% less than production. This is contrary to the speculations from the East that they have lost a much larger percentage of their tobacco to other belts in recent years. The facts show that they have lost in cross-belt movements only 0.3% more during the recent years than during the 1931-39 period.

N. C. Border Belt

The Border Belt, being the first to open in N. C., always sells considerably more tobacco than is grown in that belt.

Table IV
Comparison of Acreage, Yield, Production & Producer Sales
N. C. Border Belt Type 13

Year	Harvested Acreage	Yield/A	Belt Production	Producer Sales	% More or Less in Prod. Sales Compared with production
1931	62,026	707	43,878,605	50,571,557	15.3% More
1932	45,880	650	29,815,971	34,845,681	16.9% More
1933	72,210	803	57,995,141	70,056,428	20.8% More
1934	46,500	870	40,455,000	50,329,207	24.4% More
1935	58,500	1,027	59,085,000	70,995,573	20.2% More
1936	61,000	845	51,545,000	63,488,210	23.2% More
1937	74,000	985	72,890,000	89,695,756	23.1% More
1938	64,500	960	61,920,000	83,837,358	35.4% More
1939	94,000	990	93,060,000	123,599,360	32.8% More
Average 1931-39	64,291	871	56,738,302	70,824,126	24.8% More
1946	96,000	1,150	110,400,000	150,679,713	36.5% More
1947	94,000	1,125	105,750,000	140,940,872	33.3% More
1948	71,000	1,260	89,460,000	120,334,877	34.5% More
1949	77,000	1,250	96,250,000	132,676,010	37.8% More
1950	79,000	1,320	104,280,000	140,794,849	35.0% More
1951	92,000	1,385	127,420,000	169,019,498	32.6% More
1952	92,000	1,260	115,920,000	144,179,615	24.4% More
1953	85,000	1,415	120,275,000	158,571,908	31.8% More
1954	86,000	1,325	113,950,000	146,374,552	28.3% More
Average 1946-54	85,778	1,277	109,300,600	144,841,322	32.5% More

The comparative data in Table IV show that the early Border market has become more attractive in recent years, with the improvement of roads and transportation. During the pre-war period of 1931-39, the producer sales averaged 24.8% more than production in that belt. In the post-war period of 1946-54 producer sales rose to an average of 32.5% more than production, which is a gain of 7.7%.

It is evident from the data accumulated in Tables I through IV that a portion of the increase in Border Belt producer sales over production during the 1946-54 period was at the expense of the Middle Belt, either directly or indirectly; since the Middle Belt showed the largest loss in the percentage of producer sales compared with production for that period. It was generally believed that the increase in producer sales in the Border Belt was at the expense of the Old and Eastern Belts, but the data accumulated do not substantiate that theory.

N. C. Burley Belt

The Burley Belt is the newest tobacco belt in North Carolina. The first market was established in this belt in 1930 at Asheville and that was the only North Carolina market operating in this area until 1939. Boone began operating in 1939 and West Jefferson in 1946. The fact that there was only one market operating in North Carolina during most of the 1931-39 period accounts for the large per cent of the crop that was sold out of the state. When Boone started operating in 1939, the percentage of tobacco moving out of the state dropped considerably, as shown in Table V.

Table V
Comparison of Acreage, Yield, Production & Producer Sales
N. C. Burley Belt—Air Cured Type 31

Year	Harvested Acreage	Yield/A	Belt Production	Producer Sales	% More or Less in Prod. Sales Compared with production
1931	7,100	710	5,041,000	2,444,375	51.6% Less
1932	6,500	735	4,778,000	2,320,932	51.4% Less
1933	9,200	785	7,222,000	3,734,847	48.3% Less
1934	5,500	870	4,785,000	2,207,706	53.9% Less
1935	5,200	925	4,810,000	2,507,928	47.9% Less
1936	6,000	900	5,400,000	2,760,648	48.9% Less
1937	9,000	975	8,775,000	5,125,004	41.6% Less
1938	8,600	900	7,740,000	3,298,714	57.4% Less
1939	8,100	1,070	8,667,000	5,268,572	39.1% Less
Average 1931-39	7,244	875	6,357,556	3,296,525	48.2% Less
1946	9,800	1,475	14,455,000	11,902,988	17.7% Less
1947	9,600	1,560	14,976,000	13,185,317	11.9% Less
1948	10,300	1,680	17,304,000	16,106,762	7.0% Less
1949	10,800	1,440	15,552,000	13,650,674	12.3% Less
1950	10,500	1,700	17,850,000	12,551,631	29.7% Less
1951	12,200	1,750	21,350,000	16,334,983	23.5% Less
1952	12,000	1,680	20,160,000	14,778,764	26.7% Less
1953	11,400	1,800	20,520,000	14,674,398	28.5% Less
1954	12,700	1,920	24,384,000	20,410,567	16.3% Less
Average 1946-54	11,033	1,667	18,505,667	14,844,009	19.8% Less

The comparative data in Table V show that producer sales averaged 48.2% less than production during the 1931-39 period and 19.8% less than production during the 1946-54 period. However, most of this drop in out-of-state movement can be attributed to the operation of three markets during the latter period against one in most of the early period.

Shift in Acreage

A gradual shift in tobacco acreage from one belt to another has been obvious for a number of years, but speculation as to where the acreage was going has been somewhat conflicting. In order to show which North Carolina belts have gained the most from this shift in acreage, comparisons were made of the average acreage in the 1931-39 pre-war period and the average acreage in the 1946-54 post-war period, as shown in Table VI.

Table VI
Shift in Acreage by Belts

Belt	Harvested Acres 1931-39 Acre.	Harvested Acres 1946-54 Acre.	% Increase in Acreage 1946-54
Old Belt	128,553	136,737	6.3%
Middle Belt	97,537	113,412	16.3%
Eastern Belt	330,999	362,562	9.5%
Border Belt	64,291	85,778	33.4%
Burley Belt	7,244	11,033	52.3%

This comparison shows the percentage increase in acreage for each belt during the 1946-54 period. In the flue-cured area, the Border Belt made the biggest gain, with an increase in acreage of 33.4%. This tremendous gain was due primarily to planting acreage without an allotment to establish a base, and over-planting of allotments. These practices provided a base allotment or an additional allotment of 20% of the acreage over-planted each year. However, this loophole of allowing credit for over-planting was closed by an Act of Congress in March of 1955. The Middle Belt, with a 16.3% increase, came second in acreage gained. The Eastern Belt gained only 9.5%, and the Old Belt increase of 6.3% was the smallest in the flue-cured area.

The N. C. Burley Belt showed an increase in acreage from the 1931-39 period to the 1946-54 period of 52.3%. This large increase can be attributed mainly to three things; new grower allotments, the protection given small growers under the minimum acreage factor in the Burley area, and planting acreage without an allotment to establish a farm base. However, the loophole of planting without an allotment and over-planting to increase allotments has been closed, and the minimum acreage factor has been lowered from 1 acre in the early 1940's to 0.5 of an acre in March, 1955. Thus, any gain in Burley acreage in North Carolina in the future will be at a slower pace.

North Carolina Tobacco Warehouses and Operators By Belts and Markets—1955

N. C. BORDER BELT

Chadbourn (one set buyers)

Carters—P. O. Colbert, A. D. Comer, A. E. & Jack Garrett
Meyers—J. H. Harper, J. D. Hendley
New Farmers—Charlie Teachey, J. C. Green

Clarkton (one set buyers)

Bright Leaf—J. H. Bryant, B. F. Rivenbark
New Bladen—E. C. Huff, W. McDuffie, N. Cox
Clarkton Whse.—J. J. Webster, G. D. Rakestraw

Fair Bluff (one set buyers)

Powell—A. H. Powell & Sons
Planters—N. N. Love, Carl Meares
Littleton's No. 1 & 2—O. P. Littleton

Fairmont (four sets buyers)

Big 5—E. J. Chambers, Yarboro & Garrett Co.
Robeson County—E. J. Chambers, Yarboro & Garrett Co.
Peoples—E. J. Chambers, Yarboro & Garrett Co.
Davis—F. A. Davis, Harry & Jack Mitchell
Mitchell-Davis—F. A. Davis, Harry & Jack Mitchell
Frye No. 1 & 2—E. H. Frye, J. W. and J. M. Holliday
Holliday—E. H. Frye, J. W. and J. M. Holliday
Planters No. 1 & 2—G. R. Royster
Square Deal 1-2-3—W. G. Bassett
Star-Carolina 1-2-3—C. A. Blankenship, W. G. Sheets, W. M. Puckett
Twin State 1-2-3—P. R. Floyd, Jr., Paul Wilson
Liberty—F. P. Joyce, Joe Pell

Fayetteville (one set buyers)

Big Farmers 1 & 2—R. H. Barbour, P. L. Campbell
Planters—J. W. Stephenson, J. C. Adams

Lumberton (three sets buyers)

Carolina—M. A. Roycroft, J. L. Townsend, J. Johnson
Smith-Dixie—N. A. McKeithan, E. K. Biggs
Hedgepeth—R. A. Hedgepeth, J. K. Roycroft, R. L. Rollins
Liberty—R. E. Wilkens, R. H. Livermore
Star, Inc.—Hogan Teater, D. T. Stephenson
Lumberton Cooperative—C. E. McLaurin, Mgr.

Tabor City (one set buyers)

Carolina—R. C. Coleman, Mrs. Harriet Sikes
New Farmers—R. C. Coleman, Mrs. Harriet Sikes
Planters—Don Watson, Mgr.

Whiteville (three sets buyers)

Big Dixie—Jimmy Morgan, Clyde Roberts, Ralph Stephens
Brooks—Blair Motley, Jr., G. E. & R. W. Crutchfield

Crutchfield—G. E. & R. W. Crutchfield, Blair Motley, Jr.
Lea's No. 1 & 2—William Townes Lea, Louie Price
Moore—A. H. Moore, C. C. Mason, C. F. Jeffcoat
Nelson's No. 1 & 2—John H. Nelson
Perkins-Newman—H. L. & J. W. Perkins, N. C. Newman
Planters No. 1 & 2—A. O. King, Jr., J. W. Peay
Farmers—A. Dial Gray, J. L. Neal
Columbus County—A. Dial Gray, J. L. Neal
Carolina—M. O. Nelson, Carl Bryan

EASTERN BELT

Ahoskie (one set buyers)

Basnigh—No. 1-2-3—L. L. Wilkens, H. G. Veazey
Farmers No. 1 & 2—W. D. Odom, E. R. Evans

Clinton (one set buyers)

Carolina—Mrs. Z. D. McWhorter, L. D. Herring, N. L. Daughtry
Ross No. 2—Guy R. Ross
Farmers—H. A. Carr, J. A. Chesnut, J. J. Hill

Dunn (one set buyers)

Big 4 Warehouse—E. L. Dudley, T. B. Smothers, O. G. Calhoun
Planters—A. B. Currin

Farmville (two sets buyers)

Bell's—Mrs. L. R. Bell & Sons, C. C. Ivey
Farmers—John N. Fountain, Mgr.
Fountains—John N. Fountain, Mgr.
Monks No. 1 & 2—J. Y. Monk, R. D. Rouse, J. C. Carlton, G. H. Webb
Planters—M. J. Moye, Chester Worthington

Goldsboro (one set buyers)

Carolina—S. G. Best, Bruce Smith
Farmers No. 1 & 2—S. B. Hill, Carl Holloman, J. F. Hill
Littleton—O. L. Littleton, H. C. Whitley
Victory—J. O. Hopewell, Bruce Smith
Big Brick—J. R. Musgrave

Greenville (five sets buyers)

Dixie—W. T. Cannon, Carlton Dail
Farmers—J. A. Tripp
Keel's Planters Coop.—J. T. Keel, Mgr.
McGowan's No. 1 & 2—C. H. McGowan
Morton's—W. Z. Morton
New Carolina No. 1 & 2—Floyd McGowan
New Independent—Bob Cullipher, F. F. Pollard
New Enterprise—G. B. Jones
Smith & Suggs—B. B. Suggs, G. V. Smith
Raynor & Harris—N. G. Raynor, C. C. Harris, R. E. Rogers
Keels—W. S. Edwards

Kinston (four full sets buyers—fifth set incomplete)

Brooks—J. R. & J. H. Brooks
Central—J. E. Jones, C. W. Wooten
Eagle Warehouse Co.—W. H. Jones, Percy Holden

Kinston—continued

New Carolina—W. H. Jones, Percy Holden
Farmers—J. T. Jenkins
Kinston Cooperative—D. W. Hodges, Mgr.
Knott Warehouse, Inc.—K. W. Loftin, Mgr.
Knotts New—H. G. Knott, W. E. Brewer
New Dixie—John Jenkins, Mgr.
Planters—L. O. Stokes, Mgr.
Sheppard No. 1 & 2—R. E. Sheppard
Tapps—Bill King, Mgr.
The Star Warehouse—C. J. Herring

Robersonville (one set buyers)

Adkins & Bailey—I. M. Little, R. K. Adkins
New Red Front—J. H. Gray, J. W. Peay
Planters No. 1 & 2—H. T. Highsmith, E. G. Anderson

Rocky Mount (four sets buyers)

Cobb & Foxhall No. 1 & 2—W. E. Cobb, H. P. Foxhall
Mangum—Roy M. Phipps
Planters No. 1-2-3—S. S. Edmondson, Sec.
Smith No. 1 & 2—James D. Smith
Works Warehouse—R. J. Works & Son
Easley Warehouse Co., Inc.—H. A. Easley, Mgr.
Farmers Warehouse, Inc.—J. Holt Evans, Mgr.
Fenners—J. B. Fenner

Smithfield (two sets buyers)

Big Planters—J. B. Wooten, Walter Carter
Farmers No. 1 & 2—N. L. Daughtry, G. G. Adams, W. L. Kennedy
Gold Leaf No. 1 & 2—R. A. Pearce
Perkins Riverside—N. L. Perkins
Wallace No. 1 & 2—Lawrence and Dixon Wallace

Tarboro (one set buyers)

Clarks No. 1 & 2—H. I. Johnson, S. A. McConkey
Farmers No. 1 & 2—W. L. House, J. P. Bunn
Victory No. 1 & 2—Cliff Weeks, W. L. Leggett

Wallace (one set buyers)

Blanchard & Farrior—O. C. Blanchard, W. H. Farrior
Hussey No. 1 & 3—W. L. Hussey, G. D. Bennett
Sheffield's—Garland & John Sheffield

Washington (one set buyers)

Gravely's—H. C. Gravely, W. A. Gravely
Sermons No. 1 & 2—W. J. Sermons, J. E. Roberson, Harry McMullin
Hassell-Edwards 1 & 2—M. M. Hassell, W. S. Edwards

Wendell (two sets buyers)

Banners No. 1 & 2—Walter Walker, J. E. Walker
Farmers—L. R. Clark & Son
Northside—G. Dean, J. H. Sanders
Planters—G. Dean, J. H. Sanders

Liberty—H. F. Harris, I. D. Medlin, J. W. Dale
Star A & B—C. A. Walker
Central—Stephenson Bros., S. D. Cooper

Wilson (five sets buyers)

Big Dixie—E. B. Hicks, W. C. Thompson
Wainwright—G. L. Wainwright
Center Brick No. 1-2-3—Cozart & Eagles Co.
Farmers—J. J. Gibbons, S. G. Deans
Growers Cooperative—S. E. Griffin, Mgr.
New Planters No. 1 & 2—R. T. & W. C. Smith, B. W. Carr
Smith Warehouse, Inc., A B & C—H. H. Harris, Jr., Mgr.
Watson—U. H. Cozart, Jr., Pres.
Clark's—C. R. & Boyd Clark
New Liberty—Carl B. Renfro

Williamston (one set buyers)

Carolina 1 & 2—S. C. Griffin, H. L. Barnhill, J. B. Taylor, E. Lilley
Farmer—S. C. Griffin, H. L. Barnhill, J. B. Taylor, E. Lilley
Planters—J. W. Gurkin, J. R. Rogers
Roanoke-Dixie—J. W. Gurkin, J. R. Rogers

Windsor (one set buyers)

Farmers—S. F. & J. F. Hicks
Planters—C. B. & B. U. Griffin, J. D. & Charles Marshall
Heckstall—T. J. Heckstall, H. R. Rogers

MIDDLE BELT

Aberdeen (one set buyers)

New Aberdeen—George Mabe, Tom Faulkner
Planters—Bill Maurer, Gene Maynard
Hardee's—Hugh T. Hardee

Carthage (one set buyers)

McConnells—G. H. Carter, W. C. Fox
Smothers—R. D. Smothers, Jack Neal
Victory—R. L. Comer, Jimmy Morgan

Durham (three sets buyers)

Liberty—John & Walker Stone
Roycroft—H. T., M. A. & J. K. Roycroft, J. C. Currin
Star-Brick—A. L. Carver, Cozart, Currin
Farmers—J. M. Talley, Howard Talley, Bob Dale, Sam Mangum
Planters—J. M. Talley, Howard Talley, Bob Dale, Sam Mangum

Ellerbe (one set buyers)

Farmers—L. G. Dewitt, Monroe Fagg, J. C. Wyatt
Richmond County—W. H. & H. P. Rummage, W. B. Davis

Fuquay-Varina (two sets buyers)

Big Top—King Roberts, E. E. Clayton
New Deal—W. M., A. R., A. L. Talley
Southside—J. C. Adams, J. W. Stephenson
Goldleaf—R. H. Barbour, Sherrill Akins
Liberty—P. L. Campbell

Henderson (two sets buyers)

Banners—C. J. Fleming, C. B. Turner, E. C. Huff, L. B. Wilkinson
Carolina—W. B. Daniel, F. S. Royster
Moore's Big Henderson—A. H. Moore
Farmers—W. J. Alston
High Price—C. J. Fleming, C. B. Turner, E. C. Huff, L. B. Wilkinson
Liberty—George T. Robertson
Ellington—F. H. Ellington & Sons

Louisburg (one set buyers)

Big Franklin—A. N. Wilson, S. T. & H. B. Cottrell
Southside A & B—Charlie Ford
Union—G. C. Harris, N. F. Freeman

Oxford (two sets of buyers)

Banner—W. L. Mitchell, Jr., David Mitchell
Farmers—T. B. Williams, Julian Adcock, S. B. Knott, Joe Cutts
Mangum—T. B. Williams, Julian Adcock, S. B. Knott, Joe Cutts
Fleming No. 1 & 2—G. B. Watkins, D. T. Currin, H. G. Taylor
Planters—C. R. Watkins, J. R. & S. J. Watkins
Johnson—C. R. Watkins, J. R. & S. J. Watkins
Owens No. 1 & 2—J. S. Watkins, L. Gregory

Sanford (one set buyers)

Big Sanford—Joe M. Wilkins, G. T. Hancock, Flint Phillips
Wood 3-W No. 1 & 2—W. F. Wood
Pucketts No. 1 & 2—C. W. Puckett
Wilkins—Joe M. Wilkins, G. T. Hancock, Flint Phillips
Farmers—Fred Easterly, G. O. & W. K. Joyce

Warrenton (one set of buyers)

Boyd's—W. P. Burwell
Center No. 1 & 2—M. D. Carroll
Currin's No. 1 & 2—D. G. Currin, C. W. Currin
Farmers—E. G. Tarwater
Thompson—C. E. Thompson

OLD BELT**Burlington** (one set buyers)

Carolina—Jule Allen, Bill & Jack McCauley
Coble—N. C. Newman, L. O. Winstead, R. W. Rainey
Farmers—Jule Allen, Bill & Jack McCauley

Greensboro (one set buyers)

Greensboro Tobacco Warehouse Co.—R. C. Coleman, Mgr.
Guilford County Warehouse Co.—J. R. Pell, H. P. Smothers, W. B. Hall

Madison (one set buyers)

New Brick—R. T. Chilton, S. F. Webster, Lloyd Webster
Carolina—R. T. Chilton, S. F. Webster, R. G. Angell, Tom Preston
Sharp & Smith—W. S. Smith, H. A. Fagg
Farmers—W. S. Smith, H. A. Fagg

Mebane (one set buyers)

New Farmers—W. E. Allen, Joe Warren
Piedmont—A. J. Meadows, J. K. Wood, B. M. Dixon
Planters—J. G. McCray, J. B. Keck, R. D. Tickle

Mt. Airy (one set buyers)

New Dixie 1 & 2—Oscar L. Badgett
Liberty—R. C. Simmons, Jr., F. V. Dearmin, Dave Smith
Planters & Jones—Tom and Frank Jones, Buck White

Reidsville (one set buyers)

Browns—G. E. Smith, P. D. McMichael, D. Huffines
Farmers—G. E. Smith, P. D. McMichael, D. Huffines
Leader—A. P. Sands, A. G. Irvin, J. L. Pennix
Watts—A. P. Sands, A. G. Irvin, J. L. Pennix
Smothers—T. B. & J. M. Smothers

Roxboro (one set buyers)

Farmers—Lindsay Wagstaff, R. L. Hester
Hyco—W. R. Jones, F. J. Hester, Geo. Walker
Foacre—H. W. Winstead, Jr., J. H. Merritt, D. L. Whitfield
Planters No. 1 & 2—T. O. Pass
Winstead—T. T. & Elmo Mitchell

Stoneville (one set buyers)

Brown's No. 1 & 2—O. P. Joyce, Roy Carter
Farmers—F. A. Brown, P. M. Moorfield
Piedmont—J. J. Webster, G. D. Rakestraw
Slate No. 1 & 2—F. A. Brown, P. M. Moorfield
Powell—Elmer, Dillard, Marvin Powell

Winston-Salem (four sets buyers)

Brown—R. W. Newsome, W. B. Simpson
Carolina—H. M. Bouldin, G. H. Robertson
Dixie—Floyd Joyce, W. G. Sheets, J. R. Pell, M. M. Joyner
Farmers—Floyd Joyce, W. G. Sheets, J. R. Pell, M. M. Joyner
Glenn Co.—C. T. Glenn, D. L. Harris, Chas. Dalton
Liberty—M. M. Joyner, J. R. Pell, W. G. Sheets, Floyd Joyce
Pepper No. 1 & 2—F. D. Pepper
Planters—Foss Smithdeal, Frank Smithdeal, Wes Watson
Taylor—Paul Taylor, J. H. Dyer
Big Winston—R. T. & J. F. Carter
Cooks No. 1 & 2—B. E. Cook, C. B. Strickland, William Fowler, H. A. Thomas
George-Davis—Foss & Frank Smithdeal, Wes Watson

N. C. BURLEY BELT

Asheville (two sets buyers—second set incomplete)

Carolina—Max Roberts, Mgr.
Dixie No. 1 & 2—J. C. Adams, L. J. Hill
Planters No. 1 & 2—J. W. Stewart, Fred D. Cockfield
Bernard-Walker Warehouses—James E. Walker, Mgr.
Big Burley—J. C. Adams, L. J. Hill
Day's—Charlie Day

Boone (one set buyers)

Mountain Burley No. 1 & 2—Joe E. Coleman
Farmers Burley—Joe E. Coleman

West Jefferson (one set buyers)

Tri-State Burley—C. C. Taylor, Rex Taylor
Planters—C. C. Taylor, Rex Taylor
Jarrell's—C. C. Taylor, Rex Taylor

SUPPLY, DISAPPEARANCE, AND YIELD OF FLUE-CURED TOBACCO

